

AIR

NOBA 20850

NOV 1 - 1955

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

ATTN: ☐ Chief, Berlin Operations Base

INFO: Chief, EE

CADREY/CART/Operational

CARCARANA 2/CARBONHYDRATE/CADREY/HARVARD

REF: NOBA 11380

1. **Synopsis.** The purpose of this dispatch is to report upon certain recent developments in the CARCARANA 2 case. These developments stem chiefly from the commencement of an action by CARCARANA 2 for divorce from her husband, CARCARANA.

2. It may be recalled that recent developments in the CARCARANA 2 case were discussed in some detail on 11 February among ☐ of Mission Headquarters/CART, ☐ of HARVARD, and ☐ of BOB/CADREY. The history of this CART case and its recent developments are summarized below for better understanding of its present status:

A. After having served as a KUBARK penetration of the East Berlin WOPU since 1948, CARBONHYDRATE moved permanently to East Berlin in December 1952. His KUBARK case officer approached him on 1 January 1953 in connection with the possibility that he might become security officer for CADREY and he began work with CADREY on 1 April 1953. In January/February 1953 he recruited CARCARANA upon his case officer's instructions as a KUBARK penetration of the East Berlin WOPU. After an initial meeting or meetings attended by CARBONHYDRATE, his KUBARK case officer, and CARCARANA, the latter continued to visit CARBONHYDRATE socially at his East Berlin apartment (five or six times). CARCARANA 2, who was the wife of CARCARANA, had been meanwhile recruited as a courier/cut-out. CARBONHYDRATE's recruitment of CARCARANA and the latter's visits to CARBONHYDRATE's East Berlin apartment were carried out prior to CARBONHYDRATE's association with CADREY and thus without CADREY's knowledge of them at the time. 10

B. CARCARANA and CARCARANA 2 were arrested by the SPS in May 1953. The former was later sentenced to life imprisonment. CARCARANA 2 was recruited by the SPS. Her initial MI's were to recruit CARBONHYDRATE and to lure him to East Berlin. To these were later added the mission of getting a job with CADREY or BELMEN. She reported her SPS missions vis-a-vis CARBONHYDRATE to him upon her first visit to him in East Berlin. It was decided to mount a double agent operation. CARCARANA 2

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Attachments: UNSEPCOV

A - Affidavit

B - Statement of Intentions

C - Identities

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thereafter traveled for a number of months between her CARF and SPS case officers until it was decided for various reasons to terminate the operation. She was waybilled to Frankfurt on 8 January 1954 for disposal by HARVARD.

C. CARBOHYDRATE testified for CARCARANA 2 during her refugee screening in order to help her secure political recognition.

D. As a result of his former work for KUPARK and of his recruitment of CARCARANA, CARBOHYDRATE was tried in absentia for espionage and condemned to death in a show trial which many VOPU officers were required to attend.

E. CARCARANA 2 was resettled by HARVARD with the Frankfurt Military Post and is currently living in that city. CARBOHYDRATE recently reported that during her waybill to Frankfurt she had met an American flight mechanic ("Borromechaniker") named Identity 1 with whom she has established a steady relationship. She desires to return to the United States with him, but believes that she cannot get a visa without a guiltless divorce. She thus engaged the Identity 2 law firm and started a divorce action in the Frankfurt Land Court in November 1954. The grounds for the divorce she alleged the "espionage conducted by her husband for an American intelligence service". She alleged that these espionage activities had been carried out against her will and advice.

F. It may be noted that West German law reportedly distinguishes between espionage, which is normally considered good grounds for divorce, and resistance activities, which are not.

G. CARCARANA is represented in the divorce action by Identity 3, a former East Zone lawyer now located in West Berlin. CARCARANA 2's lawyers wrote Identity 3, who then learned through letters to and from CARCARANA that CARCARANA is willing to give a divorce and is willing to assume the guilt, if necessary. However, since normally Identity 3's communications with his client have been and can be only by mail (which is censored by the SPS, of course), it is rather difficult to determine precisely the extent to which and the circumstances in which CARCARANA is willing to assume the guilt in the divorce action.

H. The Frankfurt Land Court began hearing the case on 10 January. The efforts of all concerned centered upon proving the espionage which has been alleged. No proof has been found sufficient to satisfy the court, although a number of efforts have been and are being made to provide it. The first attempt to secure proof of espionage was undertaken by CARCARANA's lawyer, who requested from the DDR court which had convicted CARCARANA a copy of the judgment in his case; this was to be entered before the Frankfurt court. Unfortunately, however, the DDR court sent only the final paragraph containing CARCARANA's sentence coupled with references to Article No. 6 of the DDR constitution and similar vague statements. The DDR court did not provide the preceding opinion which contained its detailed findings (such opinions are quite often considered classified material in the DDR). The Frankfurt court rejected the statements of the DDR court concerning violations of Article No. 6 of the constitution as proof of espionage. CARCARANA's lawyer has renewed his efforts to secure the whole opinion desired, but success seems unlikely.

I. At this point, CARCARANA 2 reportedly told her lawyers and the court her version of:

- (1) CARCARANA's recruitment by CARBOHYDRATE for an American intelligence service, and
- (2) Her recruitment by the same intelligence service which employs CARBOHYDRATE and controls CADREIT.

J. The next attempt to secure proof of CARCARANA's espionage consisted in efforts by CARCARANA 2's lawyers to persuade CARBOHYDRATE and CARCARANA's mother to sign affidavits attesting to their knowledge of the espionage. The mother refused to sign due to lack of knowledge. CARBOHYDRATE declined to sign an affidavit prepared by CARCARANA 2's lawyers to the effect that he "had put himself in contact with the appropriate agency (i.e., the intelligence office of an occupation power) and thereby determined that CARCARANA had been in contact with that agency, and that that contact had either caused or contributed substantially to his sentence".

K. As indicated by CARCARANA 2 and her lawyers in various letters to her mother-in-law, the next step in the attempt to prove espionage would normally be transmission of the official court record to the ICE court having jurisdiction over the jail where CARCARANA is incarcerated, in order that CARCARANA's testimony could be taken. This record presumably contains the information which CARCARANA 2 has given the Frankfurt court concerning her and her husband's relationships to KUBARK and CADREIT, and thus would presumably also contain excellent material which could be reproduced for East and West German consumption in support of the Communist charge that CARBOHYDRATE is the willing handmaiden of U.S. intelligence. However, Paul W. LIDELL, who has considered this question, feels it is highly unlikely that a West German court would follow this course over the protest of any of the parties, due to the hardships which might be visited upon CARCARANA as a result.

L. CARBOHYDRATE has discussed the divorce proceeding with CARCARANA's lawyer, who has appeared rather cooperative. The latter has taken the position in letters to CARCARANA's lawyers that:

- (1) Espionage is not good grounds for divorce in this case, since CARCARANA 2, contrary to her present statements, concurred in CARCARANA's activities,
- (2) As far as CARCARANA's lawyer can determine, CARCARANA engaged in resistance activity ("Widerstandstätigkeit") and not espionage,
- (3) However, CARCARANA agrees to the divorce and is willing to accept a certain amount of guilt, if necessary,

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"Das Gericht macht es hier sehr schwer sich scheiden zu lassen, daher also die Verzögerung und die vielen Schreiberei. Die wollen alles ganz genau wissen und ich musste leider alles genau angeben, da man sonst nicht scheidet. Mein Rechtsanwalt hat mit dem Präsidenten gesprochen und ihm gesagt, dass alle damit einverstanden sind, und trotz dem will man nicht scheiden. Da ich aber, aus rein politischen Gründen die Scheidung durch haben will, so musste ich allerdings die Wahrheit sagen, mit Genehmigung hoherer Dienststellen"—quoted from a letter from CARCARANA 2 to her mother-in-law in East Berlin dated 24 January 1955.

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(4) CARBONHYDRATE declined to sign an affidavit concerning CARCARANA's activities after discussing the matter with the former's organization,

(5) CARCARANA 2's lawyers should not attempt to have the case file sent to the DDR, since this would surely end all chances to secure an eventual lessening in CARCARANA's sentence. CARCARANA's lawyer based his argument on the fact that the file states that CARCARANA engaged in action against the regime against the advice of his wife.

4. In reaction to the position taken by CARCARANA's lawyer, CARCARANA 2's lawyers sent a letter to CARCARANA's lawyer which contained the following points:

(1) It was never CARCARANA 2's intention to spell out to the Frankfurt court "all the details" of CARCARANA's activities. A detailed statement had been given the court only because it had been demanded by the court.

(2) It was not necessary to look into the nature of CARCARANA's political activity. The grounds as they were then alleged lay in the fact that CARCARANA's political activity destroyed "an untroubled marriage which would have lasted for many years except for CARCARANA's political activity". (Comment: Although this statement of the grounds was somewhat vague, it appeared to represent a retreat from the bald statement of "espionage for an occupation power" previously alleged by CARCARANA at least in her lawyers' letters.)

(3) CARCARANA 2's lawyers still desired an affidavit from CARBONHYDRATE to be entered before the court, but were somewhat vague as to what the affidavit should contain. It was noted, however, that an affidavit dealing with matters affecting the marriage only would be sufficient; it would not be necessary to go into political affairs. The letter also noted that what CARCARANA 2 has told her lawyers would be sufficient grounds to get a divorce. CARCARANA 2's lawyer requested that CARCARANA's lawyer send an affidavit by air mail as soon as possible, stating that he would postpone court proceedings until the affidavit arrives. CARCARANA 2's lawyer then subtly threatened again to have the case file sent to the DDR unless an affidavit from CARBONHYDRATE were forthcoming, noting that CARCARANA's lawyer would be given due notice before such an attempt were made.

5. CARBONHYDRATE and CARCARANA's lawyer attempted to draft an affidavit which would satisfy the Frankfurt court that a divorce should be granted, without unduly injuring KUBARK/CARBONHYDRATE/CARBONHYDRATE interests. This draft affidavit is contained in separate cover attachment 2. Briefly, the draft states that CARCARANA visited CARBONHYDRATE in West Berlin shortly after the latter's flight from East Germany. When CARCARANA asked CARBONHYDRATE why the latter had fled, the former learned for the first time of CARBONHYDRATE's "political activity against the Communist regime in the Soviet Zone over a period of many years". CARCARANA then expressed a desire to engage in similar work and asked CARBONHYDRATE whom he should see in this connection. In answer to this request CARBONHYDRATE gave CARCARANA an address which he had learned during his refugee screening. During later social visits to CARBONHYDRATE in West Berlin, CARCARANA supposedly told CARBONHYDRATE that he had visited this address and been referred to a Western occupation authority for which he had begun working. The draft affidavit continues to the effect

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that CARBONATE did not realize the full extent of CASCARANA's secret work until informed by CASCARANA 2 after CASCARANA's arrest. CASCARANA 2 also told CARBONATE that she had always opposed her husband's political activities. CARBONATE requested a decision from the undersigned as to whether or not he should sign the affidavit in question. (Comment: The affidavit does not conflict with the statement of KUBARK intentions vis-a-vis CARBONATE excluding the collection of positive intelligence from the project's functions, which was re-affirmed to CARBONATE in October of last year, since CARBONATE's part in the latter described was carried out prior to his becoming associated with CARBONATE. Since the affidavit contains certain falsehoods, however, it would make CARBONATE technically subject to prosecution for perjury, and the possibility would exist that it might be compared with statements already made by CASCARANA 2 to her lawyers and to the Frankfurt court. It was Paul K. LAUREL's opinion, in addition, that the court might not accept a signed affidavit as evidence, but might well insist upon a direct examination of CARBONATE in any case.)

O. CASCARANA 2's lawyers have considered the possibility of finding proof sufficient to satisfy the court in CARBONATE's statements to the refugee screening authorities who examined CASCARANA 2 prior to granting her political recognition. At KUBARK instructions, CARBONATE had appeared as a witness for CASCARANA 2, and testified (1) that CASCARANA had a western political orientation, and (2) that CASCARANA had worked for a western organization (unidentified). CARBONATE reports, however, that no written record was kept of either his testimony or the fact that he had been a witness. CASCARANA 2's lawyers state that the certificate furnished to her by the Potsdamverfahren gives only the following as the reasons for the decision to grant her political recognition: "The statements of the witness, which were believable, served further to corroborate CASCARANA 2's statements".

J. Paul K. LAUREL has given the following as his opinion concerning certain of the legal questions which are presented by the events described above:

A. CARBONATE could sign the affidavit contained in attachment 4 without great risk to CARBONATE. LAUREL argues that at the time the events took place, CARBONATE was not yet connected with CARBONATE, but was a private, unemployed individual.

B. It is not certain that the present grounds alleged by CASCARANA 2's lawyers will suffice to secure a divorce.

C. It would be wise to make sure that the divorce is secured in the present court rather than have a divorce refused there and have a new action begun in the next higher level court ("Oberlandesgericht"). The latter is much more reluctant to grant divorces than the court presently having jurisdiction.

D. It would therefore be advisable to add "alienation of affections" ("Zerwügnisse Beziehungen") as a second grounds for divorce. This would require CASCARANA's lawyer (1) to induce CASCARANA to agree to confess to such an affair and (2) to induce CASCARANA 2's lawyer to allege the supposed affair as added grounds.

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4. As noted above, certain efforts have been made through CARBONHYDRATE and CARCARANA's lawyer to:

A. Determine whether or not it would be possible for CARCARANA 2 or her husband to secure a divorce in some way other than by documenting the fact that CARCARANA engaged in espionage for an intelligence service for which he had been recruited by CARBONHYDRATE. Efforts along this line are limited, however, by the difficulty of communicating with CARCARANA in jail, and by the fact that our lines of communication to and control over CARCARANA 2 and events in the Frankfurt court are third hand at best.

B. Secure sufficient proof of espionage to secure an expeditious divorce, if it appears that the original commitment to espionage as divorce grounds is too firm to erase entirely. The effort here has been to prevent either CARBONHYDRATE's signing an affidavit which is too damaging, the transmission of the case file to the Soviet zone, or the possible subpoena of CARBONHYDRATE.

5. The most recent development in the case is the decision by the Frankfurt court to order the interrogation of CARBONHYDRATE, CARCARANA's mother, and CARCARANA 2's sister, Identity 4, concerning the following allegations made by CARCARANA 2:

A. "The defendant, as an officer and advisory official of the Volkspolizei in East Berlin, stood in contact with an American intelligence organization in West Berlin, sought the latter out repeatedly, delivered intelligence material to it, and was for that reason arrested in May 1953 and later sentenced,

B. He continued this activity despite the fact that his mother and the plaintiff warned him clearly against it and demanded that he cease it."

CARCARANA's mother is to be interrogated concerning allegations "a" and "b". CARBONHYDRATE is to be interrogated concerning allegation "a". CARCARANA 2's sister is to be interrogated concerning allegations "a" and "b". The mechanics of the interrogation would normally involve transmission by the Frankfurt court to a Berlin court of the statement of issues concerning which evidence is to be taken, a subpoena (Vorladung) of CARBONHYDRATE, examination of him by the Berlin court, and transmission of the resulting information to the Frankfurt court. The Frankfurt court has ordered, however, that the above machinery will go into motion only when the plaintiff deposits DM 10 for the costs of interrogating each of the witnesses. CARCARANA 2's lawyer has written CARCARANA's lawyer that payment of the interrogation costs involved will be withheld for the time being in the hope that an affidavit signed by CARBONHYDRATE will make the interrogations unnecessary.

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Quoted from the Newschluß or statement of issues concerning which evidence is to be taken. The full text is contained in attachment b.

6. In the belief that there is a clear need for a direct channel to CARACANA 2's lawyers and perhaps with CARACANA 2 also, and in an attempt to prevent the consummation of a subpoena of CARBONATE, it is intended to send CARBONATE to Frankfurt to discuss the case. His initial aim will be the withdrawal of his subpoenas. His secondary aim will be the securing of a divorce upon grounds other than espionage for an American intelligence service. To these ends, CARBONATE will adopt the following general approach in discussions with CARACANA 2's lawyers: the latter must bend every effort to prevent the examination of CARBONATE by subpoena or otherwise. Any such examination, in order to avoid perjury, would have to admit the fact that CARACANA 2 not only did not advise against CARACANA's activities, but actively engaged and cooperated in them to the extent of acting as a courier/cut-out. Since CARACANA 2 would be revealed clearly as an accessory to her husband's activities, espionage would be completely knocked out as grounds for divorce. A divorce can be secured upon other grounds (possibly alienation of affections) only upon a basis of cooperation with CARACANA's lawyer and CARBONATE. This approach may require CARBONATE to admit to CARACANA's lawyers more involvement in CARACANA's activities than would normally be desirable, in order to make crystal clear the futility of attempting to secure a divorce grounded upon espionage through a subpoena of CARBONATE. The approach is based upon the belief, however, that the chief desire of CARACANA 2 and her lawyers is to secure a divorce, and not to embarrass the U.S. In view of the imminence of a subpoena, it is also felt that delay for the purpose of arranging an approach to CARACANA 2 and/or her lawyers by some person other than CARBONATE might prove unwise.

7. ☐ has copies of two contact reports written by the undersigned concerning two meetings on 3 and 7 February; these contact reports give most of the details concerning CARACANA 2's divorce action.

8. Further details will be reported as they become available.

APPROVED: ☐ ☐

2 March 1955/hpv

ERKLÄRUNG

Nach meiner am 10/1/53 erfolgten Flucht aus dem Ostsektor von Berlin bin ich Ende Januar oder Anfang Februar 1953 in private Wohnungnahme mit dem mir sehr gut bekannten, früheren Volkspolizeirat CARCARANA aus Berlin-Treptow getreten. CARCARANA besuchte mich in Westberlin. Dabei habe ich CARCARANA von meiner langjährigen politischen Tätigkeit gegen das kommunistische Regime in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone und in Ostberlin, von der er vorher nichts gewusst hatte, erzählt, um ihm meine plötzliche Flucht zu erklären. Daraufhin äußerte er von sich aus spontan den Wunsch, nunmehr ebenfalls fuer die Sache des Westens zu arbeiten. Ich habe ihm damals ausdrücklich auf die Gefährlichkeit einer derartigen Betätigung aufmerksam gemacht und auf die möglichen Folgen einer Entdeckung dieser, im Sinne der sowjetischen Gesetz illegalen und strafbaren Tätigkeit hingewiesen.

CARCARANA äußerte, dass er sich der Gefahr völlig bewusst sei, jedoch wolle er sie auf sich nehmen und glaube, ihr mit der gebührenden Vorsicht aus dem Wege gehen zu können. Er fragte mich dann, wohin er sich in Westberlin wenden könne. Daraufhin nannte ich ihm die Anschrift einer Westberliner Stelle, die mir beim Durchlaufen des Notaufnahmeverfahrens bekannt geworden war.

Bei späteren Besuchen in Westberlin, zuletzt Anfang Mai 1953, erzählte CARCARANA dass ihn die von mir benannte Stelle mit der Organisation einer Westlichen Besatzungsmacht in Kontakt gebracht habe. (Um welche Organisation es sich handelte, sagte er nicht.) Er gab an, dass er nunmehr fuer diese Organisation aktiv sei und, dass ihm die Arbeit falle.

Den vollen Umfang seiner geheimen Tätigkeit erfuhr ich erst nach der Verhaftung von CARCARANA durch seine geflüchtete Ehefrau CARCARANA 2. CARCARANA 2 antwortete sich damals dahingehend, dass sie immer gegen eine derartige politische Betätigung ihres Mannes gewesen wäre, und dass CARCARANA dadurch ihre Ehe zerstört habe.

Weitere Tatsachen kann ich nicht ansetzen.

CARBOHYDRATE

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Abm. 11/12/Gro.

Betr.: Herms v. Herms.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2086

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c/EE

Beweisabschluss.

I. Über die Behauptungen der Klägerin:

- 1.) der Beklagte habe als Offizier und Polizeirat der Volkspolizei in Ostberlin mit einer amerikanischen Nachrichtenorganisation in Westberlin in Verbindung gestanden, habe diese wiederholt aufgesucht und ihr Nachrichten geliefert und sei deswegen im Mai 1953 in Ostberlin verhaftet und später verurteilt worden;
- 2.) er habe diese Tätigkeit fortgesetzt, obwohl seine Mutter und die Klägerin ihn eindringlich gewarnt und aufgefordert hätten, diese Tätigkeit einzustellen;

soll Beweis erhoben werden durch Vernehmung der von der Klägerin benannten Zeugen:

- a) Margarete HERMS, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Holtzendorfstrasse 8, zu 1 und 2)
- b) Helmut CASIMIR, Berlin-Zehlendorf, zu laden beim Bund freier Juristen, zu 1)
- c) Karin Erika CHMIELA, Ffm., Ginnheimerlandstrasse 123, zu 1 und 2).

II. Der Klägerin wird aufgegeben, die ladungsfähige Anschrift des Zeugen Casimir binnen 2 Wochen mitzuteilen.

III. Zunächst sollen die Zeugen in Berlin im Rechtshilfewege vernommen werden. Die Vernehmung der Zeugin Chmiela soll vor dem Einzelrichter erfolgen.

IV. Die Absendung des Rechtshilfeersuchens und die Ladung von Zeugen erfolgt nur, wenn die Klägerin für jeden Zeugen binnen 2 Wochen entweder einen Auslagenvorschuss von je DM 10,— einzahlt oder Gebührenverzichtserklärungen beibringt.

V. Neuer Termin nach Erledigung des Rechtshilfeersuchens von Amts wegen.

Frankfurt am Main, den 11.2.1955

Landgericht, 10. Zivilkammer

gez. Dr. Sommer, Anders, Dr. Heffer.

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Attachment C UNSEPCOV
to LUNA 20850

Identity 1 is Bob LNU

Identity 2 is Dr. Rudolf KAPP and Friedrich J. K. SCHMIDT,
Frankfurt/Main, Hockenheimer Anlage 1a

Identity 3 is Erich SIEDEL, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Miesbachstr. 18

Identity 4 is Karin Erika GRIFFEL, Ginnheimerlandstr. 123

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